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SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

### THE JOY OF BEING.

What kind of pippin I shall be  
The Fates have not made known to me,  
But I can tell you anyhow  
'Tis nice to dangle from the bough.  
(Copyright, 1916.)

The militia is not at the front but it's on the border.

Somebody ought to throw a life line to those Nationals.

Oh! Deutschland! Oh! Deutschland! where art thou?

The office of Director of the Mint seems to have adopted a policy of watchful waiting—for Robert W. Woolley.

If Thomas Mott Osborne should receive the gubernatorial nomination in New York he might be expected to control the gunmen's vote at least.

In addition to aiding in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, those \$25,000,000 Danish islands should offer desirable sites for moving picture plants.

The Senate's passage of the District appropriation bill makes it look as though Representative Ben Johnson will have to swallow "half-and-half" for another year, even though he does hail from Kentucky.

Mr. Hughes is suffering from the same malady that vexed Kitchener in the early stages of the war—a lack of munitions, says the New York Telegraph. However, Kitchener lived long enough to show that the malady was curable by time and work.

From Ohio come alarming reports that bees are going on strike. The little workers apparently have grown lazy and just loaf around, taking life easy. Experts deny that they are suffering from an epidemic of infantile paralysis. No one yet has advanced the theory that the honey-makers have become disgusted with being continually robbed of the sweets of their labor.

Carranza's latest note is interpreted as meaning that he insists on the withdrawal of American troops before permitting his commissioners to open negotiations for a settlement. The arrogant first chief might have gone a step further and demanded the withdrawal of his militia from the border. The State Department apparently is willing to ignore his silly effrontery while the War Department is busy putting our troops in a state of preparedness.

King George, on the second anniversary of the day that England took up arms to resist the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, sent a message to the King of the Belgians saying: "The united efforts of the allies will liberate Belgium from the oppression of her aggressors and restore her to the full enjoyment of national and economic independence." Apparently Germany is going to pay for the restoration of Belgium, but who is going to pay the men, women and children thrown from the happy pursuits of peace into days of murder, starvation and suffering untold?

The conference of the Progressive leaders in Indianapolis denounced as traitorous the action of the Progressive National Committee in endorsing Charles E. Hughes for the Presidency. This recalls that about four years ago these men who now shout "traitor" were themselves so styled for their nomination of Col. Roosevelt. However, these so-called traitors who call others traitors seem to have recorded one act of wisdom in their conference by deciding not to call another convention and granting permission to all Progressives to vote according to their individual judgment. This action may be interpreted as the last gasp of the dying Moose.

Every person who has a sincere interest in the progress, development and welfare of the District hopes that the District appropriation bill will not fail of passage. The bill was submitted to the conferees yesterday with a number of differences to be settled. Chief among these differences is the half-and-half plan of appropriating for the District. The Senate stands firmly in favor of the plan. The House stands as firmly in opposition. The situation presents a remarkable spectacle. It is seldom that two such great legislative bodies hold such divergent views. Should it be impossible for the differences to be settled the District will suffer. Many residents of the District likewise will suffer. An instance may be found in the case of police and firemen who would have to await adequate pensions for probably another year after half a score of years of waiting.

## Strike Clouds Darker.

The people of the United States have had ample time in which to form an opinion in the controversy between the railroads and their employees. The threatened strike, which now seems almost inevitable, has been brewing for months and it is to be assumed that the thinking people of the nation have studied the issues involved and formed their opinion. If a careful study has been made it is not at all unlikely that the case has been decided against the employees who threaten to strike. If such is the case, the employees face the problem of striking without that which in nearly every strike is a strong, and sometimes deciding element—public support.

The strength of public support is not easily estimated, but it is a fact, borne out by records, that few strikes have been won without the support of public opinion. The employees very probably have carefully estimated the trend of public opinion, but apparently have decided to risk the fight without the support which is in most cases essential to victory. This leads to the belief that the employees have decided that the present is the most opportune time to strike and that if they delay they probably will not have such a chance again in years.

Their reasoning in this particular seems sound. The railroads are enjoying an unprecedented traffic and their profits are large. It is reasonable to suppose they would take almost any step to prevent a tie-up that would halt the heavy business and big profits. There are many indications that now is the time to strike and this seems to be the chief reason for the threatened strike.

It does not matter, apparently, that a strike would paralyze commerce, throw thousands out of work and inflict incalculable hardship on millions of persons who have no voice in the controversy. The only thing that seems to matter is that the employees believe their demands are just and that they intend to force compliance to their demands, whatever the cost to themselves and others.

A strike would produce chaos and if it was not speedily ended it is more than likely that the Federal government would have to step in and take temporary control of the railroads. This was done by the French government when the employees sought to tie up the lines of that country. Such a course would not be taken except in desperate circumstances, but the nation would soon find itself in desperate circumstances if a strike was declared.

The railroad companies have offered to arbitrate or to refer the case to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The representatives of the employees apparently intend to refuse both offers. Unless the demands of the strikers are unreasonable why should they fear to lay their case before the Interstate Commerce Commission? This commission probably knows more about the railroad situation than any other impartial body in the country.

There is a law under which such a controversy may be settled and in the Department of Labor is the machinery for carrying out the law. If that machinery fails then President Wilson may properly take a hand in the situation and act according to the best interests of the most people.

## The Menace of the Deutschland.

The Deutschland has left our waters and is reported safe at sea, with her nose turned homeward. Her arrival in our waters was greeted with popular applause and her evasion of the fleets off our capes was acclaimed. While her crew sojourned on our soil we did not withhold the hand of friendship.

Perhaps our reception was the most notable evidence since the outbreak of the war that the people of the United States and the people of Germany can be friends. In all the time that the Deutschland was in our waters there was no indication that we had not forgotten the day a little more than a year ago when the Lusitania went down, victim of a U-boat flying the same flag as the Deutschland, manned by men of the same nationality as those on the Deutschland, and serving the same government that the Deutschland served.

But the Deutschland, coming in peace and as a friend, was a menace to the friendship between the German and American people.

Had the Deutschland been blown up while she lay in Baltimore's harbor, it is reasonable to suppose that the popular indignation in Germany would have been as great as the outburst of feeling in the United States when the Maine was destroyed. It would have been difficult to convince the German people that the act was not in retaliation for the sinking of the Lusitania. They would have believed us guilty of one of the worst kinds of treachery and their anger perhaps would have been difficult to control.

With Germany today wavering as to whether it shall add to its U-boat war the methods against which the United States has protested, an outburst of public feeling such as would have been caused by the destruction of the Deutschland, probably would have been more than sufficient to cause a decision by Germany that would ultimately lead to the severance of relations between the two governments.

The Deutschland was well guarded by her crew and by Federal agents while she was in Baltimore Harbor, and she escaped harm. When she put out to sea she again faced a danger that was shared by this government. It was our duty to see that no harm came to her while she was in our waters. In the darkness and mist between the capes the task was not easy. Fortunately, no allied vessel invaded the three-mile limit, the Deutschland made her escape and the dangers that she involved ceased to exist.

In wishing Capt. Koenig and his crew God-speed, our people may also congratulate themselves that the Deutschland has departed.

If a man falls down a stairway in his home and breaks a leg he figures that the damage is two weeks in bed and the doctor's fee. If the same man stubs his toe and falls down in a street car he figures that the damage is easily \$10,000.

Whatever the legitimacy of the reasons that Great Britain has for blacklisting certain classes of business firms doing business in the United States, the fact of such action is most unfortunate for this country. Abroad it will likely be construed to the disadvantage of good relations between Germany and the United States, and it will certainly add fuel to the flame of indignation at the blockade and will give more vigor to the party that calls for unrestrained use of the submarine as a weapon.—Baltimore American.

## SEEN AND HEARD BY GEORGE MINER

New York, August 4.—In looking over the various bulletins, programs and so on sent out by the numerous summer schools, my attention was particularly attracted by one issued by the New York University.

It was headed "Defectives as Servants."  
That struck me as being about the most truthful statement I ever read in a prospectus.

Ninety-nine per cent of them are.

Everybody knows that, so why teach it in a summer school?  
Then as I read on I was very much surprised to find that this department of the summer school claimed that defectives could be trained to be servants who were not defective. The folder said:

"Defective children will find a useful niche in life and the servant question will be nearer solution when the plan now under consideration by Miss Meta Anderson, supervisor of the Demonstration School for Defective Children, is carried out.

"To train defective children to be house servants is Miss Anderson's new idea.

"Suburbanites especially would be benefited, not to speak of the defectives. It is becoming increasingly difficult for dwellers in the suburbs to keep servants. The servants want movies and other forms of amusement which the suburbs do not provide. On the other hand, just such unexciting surroundings, where they could live a useful life without being subject to the slights of other people, would be ideal for the mentally deficient.

"Courses are now being arranged in accordance with the idea."

Well, this seemed interesting even to people who make no claim to being mentally deficient. Miss Anderson appears to be the moving spirit in the scheme, and, fortunately, Miss Anderson was quite willing to talk and explain the whole thing. This is what she had to say about it:

"When one says mentally deficient the average person is wont to visualize the lowest type of mentality. He does not know that many a woman in his employ whose 'stupidity' he has noticed is 'stupid' because of mental deficiency. There is not, of course, much hope for the low-grade mental defective except to put her where she is well cared for and has the right kind of activity.

"There is, however, a place and a great deal of hope for the woman or man incapable of knowledge much beyond the A B C's of the alphabet, yet whose cleaning, dusting and even cooking abilities are excellent.

"This argument does not apply to the family whose demands are critical, but rather to the type of family where a general worker is a boon and a necessity. The house must be kept clean and dusted and so long as the maid is presentable it is not necessary that she answer the door-bell immaculately capped and aproned. There are any number of mental defectives of the high grade who are eligible to fit into this class of position.

"They are particularly valuable if taken from schools where they have been specially trained. You see, they are much like the Chinese. They do what you tell them and they do it thoroughly.

"But they do make excellent workers. You see, their intelligences are not much above the level of mechanical things. They love to scrub and sweep and dig in the dust. For one reason, they have a great deal of muscular strength and to have something on which to expend this power gives them a certain mental peace or contentment. It must always be remembered in handling them that they have the physical strength of adults and the mental strength of children."

### From Dream to Reality.

For two years Germany has battled furiously. Victory has followed victory. Her arms seemed invincible; her foes always too slow and too uncertain to meet her magnificently organized attacks. Thousands of miles have been brought beneath the rule of her war lords; her own territory has been held inviolate.

And yet, after all this, the dream that lured her on seems fading before her eyes. It is beginning to dawn on the German people that while their generals have been winning battles they have been losing the war. The enemies that ought to be weakened, discouraged and defeated, appear to be stronger than ever, better equipped, better supplied and better co-ordinated. The fight that should be over by now is, in truth, only beginning.—Chicago Post.

### The Guard Not Grumblers.

The German soldier engages our respect and fires our enthusiasm. But the German soldiers have undergone an admirable training, incomparably better than anything our Guardsmen know. The armies that are shifted in box cars from one battle front to another have been taught how to make the best of transportation under such conditions; the National Guard has had no experience in these matters. Yet if circumstances demanded that they submit to such treatment, they would not whine over any necessary trials, though they would unquestionably roar nobly if stupidity, laxness, inefficiency or lack of provision made their lot harder than it need be; and in this every sensible man would support them.—New York Sun.

### England Pays.

England has been saved in this war from the worst results of military unpreparedness. Her fleet has held the sea and the armies of her allies have fought the Germans on land while a big British army was being built up. We in the United States might not be given so much credit for the sudden outbreak of war. England had naval preparedness and that has kept her cities comparatively safe and her trade routes open. But even with her fleet and her allies, England is now put in a position where she will have to pay with her best blood for the land lost in those first weeks of the war, when she was able to give France but small and inadequate assistance.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

### A Clinic for Criminals.

The return of Warden Osborne to Sing Sing has been signaled by opening a clinic in which all prisoners will be put through a mental examination. The efforts of Warden Osborne and the men associated with him in this new undertaking promise to be of great value to society, for by their work it will become possible to reclaim a large proportion of those criminals who have heretofore been regarded as absolutely lost to productive society.—Boston Advertiser.

## AFTER DINNER POLITICS

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS,

Author of "New News of Yesterday," Etc.

### A SUDDEN EDITORIAL CHANGE.

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Abraham Lincoln would not have declined the nomination for Vice President, even in 1860. Some of his Illinois friends, however, notably the late David Davis, did not share an opinion which prevailed in Illinois in 1860, which was strongly in favor of the nomination of Lincoln for Vice President.

Judge Davis was apprehensive that if Lincoln were nominated for Vice President on the ticket at the head of which was the name of Gen. John C. Fremont, and if the ticket were defeated, that would probably end Lincoln's political career, at least so far as the Presidency was concerned. Years later, Judge Davis said that if Lincoln had been nominated as candidate for Vice President in 1860 he probably would not have been regarded as a candidate for President in 1860. President Davis was, therefore, glad when he learned that William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, had been nominated for Vice President instead of Lincoln, but the candidate also pleased that Lincoln should have received as many votes—about 150—as he did receive in the convention in support of his nomination for the Vice Presidency.

As late as February, 1860, Lincoln, according to some of the political leaders in New York who met him at the time of his visit to that city for the purpose of delivering the now traditional Cooper Union address, was persuaded that William H. Seward would be nominated for President, and that the possession of the chance were excellent for his own nomination for Vice President in that case.

William M. Everts, who made the speech for Seward at the Chicago convention, was always of the opinion that if the convention had nominated Seward for President, Lincoln would have been nominated by acclamation for Vice President. Mr. Everts had learned that while Lincoln was in New York in the early spring he spoke rather freely about the probability of the nomination of himself for Vice President.

One day Lincoln met a New York friend whom he had formerly known in Illinois, and they chatted for a few moments about old times. The friend made an impression upon the profound impression which his Cooper Union speech had made. He then asked Lincoln if he were well to do financially, and in reply Lincoln said that he owned his house at Springfield, Ill., and had about \$3,000 in addition. He added that if they nominated him for Vice President, as some of his friends thought the convention might do, and if he were elected, he ought to be able to save half his salary of Vice President—about \$15,000—and if he did that he would be comfortably off.

This remark was repeated to some of the political leaders in New York at the time and they interpreted it as meaning that Lincoln looked to the Vice Presidential nomination and would have gladly accepted it if it came to him, realizing that his four years' service as Vice President would put him in possession of what for him at that time would have been a comfortable life fortune.

## The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

### NAVAL ORDERS.

#### ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Paymaster G. P. Dyer, to naval station, Hawaii, as paymaster and accounting officer.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. C. Shaw, to Hancock.

Chief Gunner W. O. King, to home and wait orders.

Chief Mechanic J. W. Murray, retired.

#### MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Colorado sailed for Annapolis, August 1; Keams arrived, Portsmouth, August 2; Missouri arrived, Boston, August 3; North Carolina sailed for Newport, August 3; Ontario arrived, Newport, August 3; Raleigh arrived, Annapolis, August 3; Tallahassee arrived, New London, August 3.

### ARMY ORDERS.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Walter E. Bartlett, First Infantry, Wyoming National Guard, is accepted by the President.

The resignation of Capt. Jesse G. Tucker, Fifth Infantry, Georgia National Guard, is accepted by the President.

The resignation of Capt. Jesse O. Parker, Third Infantry, Michigan National Guard, is accepted by the President.

The resignation of the President, Maj. John E. Stephens, First Infantry, is accepted by the President.

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Corps, now on temporary duty at Post Office, Washington, is assigned to permanent duty at Post Office, Washington, D. C., on official business.

## NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By O. O. McINTYRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.  
New York, Aug. 4.—Mr. Charles E. Hughes, who is called "the apparent" (joke) by many to the throne in Washington—that is, they believe he will win by a hair—has his headquarters in the northeast corner of the Hotel Astor.

Directly opposite his window is the office of Leo Edwards, who ekes out a limousine life dashing off popular ditties. The day before yesterday, the boulevardier, was in Edwards' office. Across the way Mr. Hughes was chatting with some friends. Perhaps history was being made. Who can tell?

Well, anyway, he drew Edwards' attention to Mr. Hughes, who did not know before he had such a distinguished neighbor. Edwards walked over to his piano and began playing the popular refrain: "We Take Our Hats Off to You, Mr. Wilson."

Mr. Hughes waved a salute. Now Edwards and Kaitman are wondering if he knew the tune.

I was motorizing again this week with my friend who owns a car. He took me on my first trip to Oyster Bay. We inquired of a blacksmith in the village where Col. Roosevelt lived. The smithy was not quite sure, but thought it was three miles off.

Motorcycle cops directed us. The car turned in one entrance and on a little rock was chiseled out, "Sagamore Hill." Two gardeners at work looked at us suspiciously and I saw the sign, "No Trespassing—Private Grounds."

Finally, we crested over our courage and inquired if we might drive up the winding roadway to peep at the Roosevelt home. They assured us that it was all right. We had just turned a road that gave us a full view of the home when we saw Mrs. Roosevelt in riding habit coming down the roadway.

And then there was a click of horses' feet and the Colonel, big as life and in khaki uniform, looking exactly like his Rough Rider, rode down the driveway. Both drew up, thinking we were visitors. My friend apologized for our curiosity but both assured us we were quite welcome.

Out on the lawn Mrs. Derby, the former Ethel Roosevelt, was playing with a beautiful baby. As we started to go one of the most polite negroes we ever saw, asked us if we would mind waiting until the Roosevelts reached the bottom of the driveway. We did—and then the car stalled and we had to send for a mechanic in Oyster Bay to get us off Sagamore Hill. Probably our punishment for butting in.

A young Chinaman has just been graduated from Columbia. He is quite pleased with the strides the Chinese are making in America. Recently Chun Dick, a young New York Chinaman, served on a jury in one of the courts. It is the first time on record anywhere that a Chinaman has served on a jury in the United States. He was, however, born in the United States and was an American citizen.

Two theatrical men, whose hostile attitude toward each other is one of the traditions of Broadway, met at Times Square recently. One of them had an affair of the hand spread out while he eagerly scanned a big scare head which said: "Sharks Infest Entire Coast." The other glanced at the paper as he went by and declared, over his shoulder: "Just my luck. You don't go swimming!"

A big black cat strolled out on Broadway the other afternoon and went to sleep in the middle of the street. It was there for a half hour and was none the worse for wear.

### NEW YORK HOTEL ARRIVALS.

New York, Aug. 4.—The following Washingtonians have registered at hotels here:

Nat'l. Arr.—W. J. Allen, H. Bretton, A. Belmont.  
Herald Square—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bernstein, Miss C. H. de Caen, "Columbia"—Mrs. G. Innes, Cumberland—J. King.  
Laf